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5 May 1965



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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

DIA and DOS review(s)  
completed.

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE  
RELATING TO NATIONAL SECURITY



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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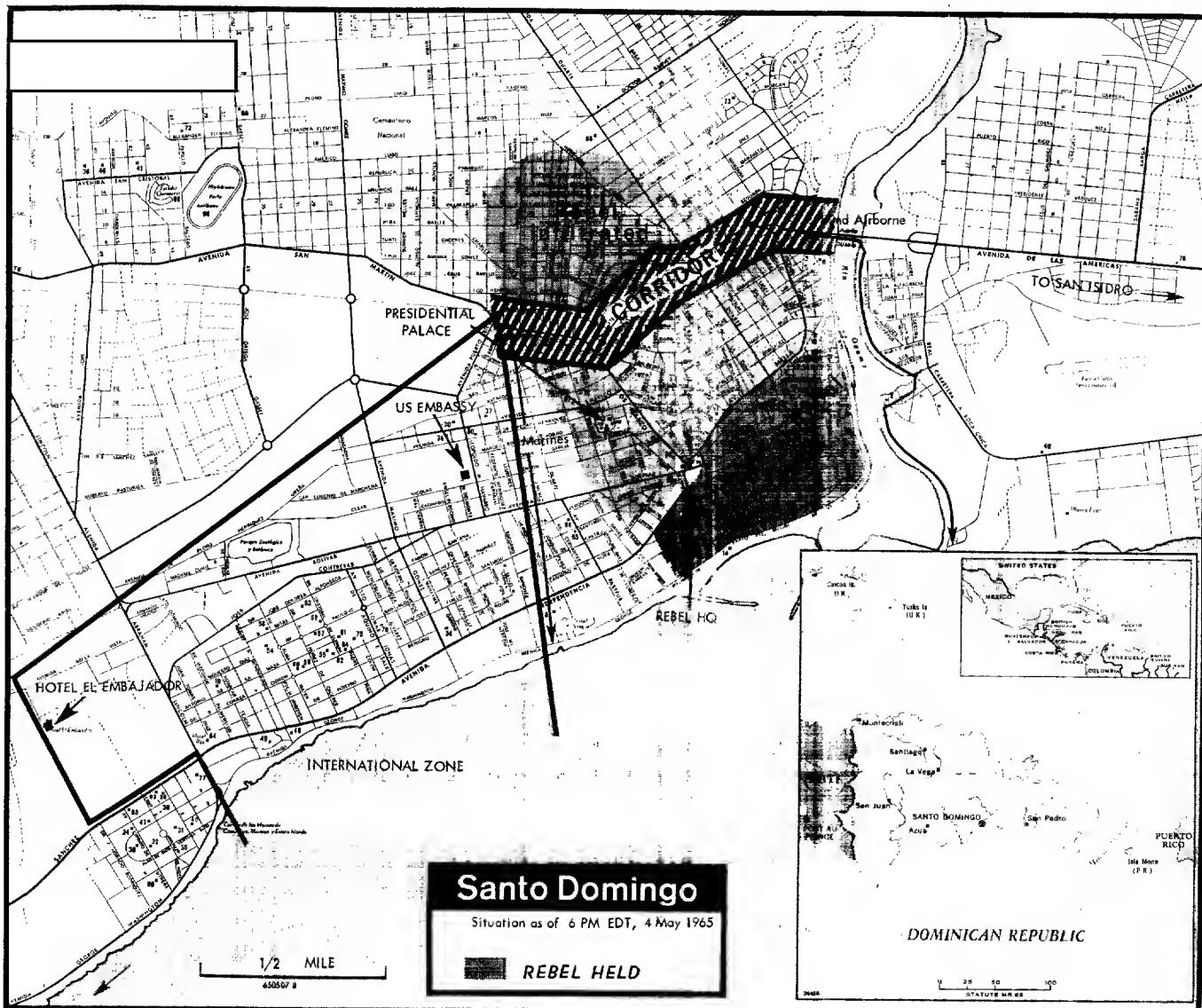
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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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\*Dominican Republic: (Information as of 4:30 AM EDT) The capital remains relatively quiet, with little change in the alignment of the opposing Dominican forces and with intermittent sniper fire continuing against US forces.

Political developments yesterday were dominated by confirmation of earlier reports that Colonel Francisco Caamano, the rebel military leader, had been "elected" provisional president by legislators of the former Bosch government's congress. Caamano has named several high officials of his "government" thus far, none of whom are identified as Communists. However, several are of a far leftist or unsavory character.

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The rebel strategy at this point appears largely focused on winning both domestic and international recognition of their claim to represent the country's "constitutional" government. [While no other country has yet extended such recognition, the Chilean government has decided to support any request made by the Caamano-appointed delegate to the Organization of American States for accreditation as his country's representative to that body.]

[The US Embassy in Santo Domingo comments that the "election" of Colonel Caamano has given the rebels the political initiative. In order to counter this move, Ambassador Bennett has decided to suggest the formation of a broad-based anti-rebel government, headed by Antonio Imbert, one of the two surviving assassins of former dictator Trujillo. Colonel Benoit, the leader of the current military

junta, would remain in the new government as the military representative on the junta, according to the proposal. He would be joined by several civilian leaders, including several who were associated with former presidents Bosch and Balaguer.]

[The five-nation OAS peace team now working in Santo Domingo has recommended the formation of an inter-American military force to help restore peace to the country, an action which may increase the support within the OAS for the US-proposed resolution to this effect. The commission has also drafted a proposed new cease-fire agreement which US officials regard as largely unnecessary and so detailed that it would effectively hamstring US peacekeeping efforts in the area.]

Yesterday's Washington meeting of the OAS representatives adjourned without voting on the inter-American force proposal, but US officials are sanguine that the resolution will receive the 14 votes required for its approval at today's meeting.]

At the UN Security Council, consideration of the Dominican crisis enters its third day today with the position of Uruguay--one of the two Latin American countries represented on the council--still uncertain. [Some Uruguayan officials are still seeking passage of a strong resolution denouncing the US for unilaterally intervening in the Dominican Republic, but at least several of the country's nine ruling councilors are reluctant to support the Soviet resolution and the country's final position remains in doubt.]

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India-Pakistan: British efforts to improve the durability of the de facto cease-fire in the Rann of Kutch are continuing, but prospects for success are dim.

Neither the Indians nor the Pakistanis appear disposed to modify basic positions or even agree on a simple statement defining their dispute.

In the continuing absence of some major negotiating breakthrough, pressures remain strong in India for some sort of dramatic reprisal against Pakistan. India's heavy emphasis on charges of a Pakistani build-up in East Pakistan could serve to set the stage for justifying a reprisal along this border.

The Indians will not be calmed by Peiping's first official commentary on the border situation issued yesterday. NCNA declared that the Chinese Government and people "fully sympathize with and support" Pakistani opposition to Indian "expansionism."

Peiping denied Indian charges of military collaboration with Pakistan, but indirectly threatened the Indians if they should "widen the war." The Chinese warned that if New Delhi took this course it would be playing with fire and would "certainly come to no good end." Peiping, however, urged settlement of the border dispute by peaceful negotiations.

This statement appears calculated to provide political backing for Pakistan while avoiding any commitment which might result in more US assistance to the Indians. Although it reflects the cautious approach China has taken ever since the military clashes began on 21 April, Indians will no doubt point to these remarks as further evidence of Sino-Pakistani collusion.

# SURFACE TO SURFACE MISSILES DISPLAYED IN EASTERN EUROPEAN ARMED FORCES.

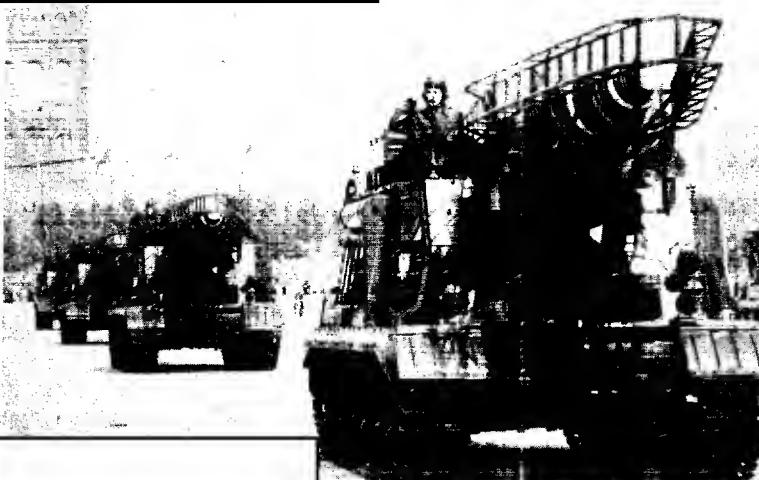
## SCUD A

## FROG 5

Rumania	August 1963	- 6		--
	August 1964	- 12		--
Poland	July 1964	- 12	July 1964	- 12
East Germany	October 1964	- 4	October 1964	- 8
Hungary	April 1965	- 4	April 1965	- 6
Czechoslovakia	May 1965	- 15	May 1965	- 12
Bulgaria		--		--

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SCUD A Surface to Surface Missile  
Warsaw Parade, 22 July 1964

Range: 80 n.m. with nuclear warhead; 150 n.m. with  
chemical or HE warhead

Normal Deployment: Brigade of 6 or more launchers per Field Army  
Accuracy: (CEP) 0.5 n.m. (approx)



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FROG 5 Free Rocket Over Ground  
Warsaw Parade, 22 July 1964

Range: 11-29 n.m. with nuclear, chemical, or HE warhead

Normal Deployment: Battalion of 2-3 launchers per Division  
Accuracy: (CEP) 0.5 n.m. (approx)

[\* Calculated Error Probability]

Czechoslovakia: The parade in Prague on 9 May will contain the largest number of surface-to-surface tactical missiles ever publicly displayed by East European armed forces.

Western attachés saw 15 Scuds and 12 FROGs at the parade rehearsal on 3 May. Last July the Poles paraded 12 Scuds and 12 FROGs, previously the greatest number observed.

At normal East European rates of deployment--about six launchers per brigade--the Czechs, Poles, and Rumanians have displayed enough Scud launchers to equip a total of six Scud brigades. In addition, the East Germans, Hungarians, and Bulgarians each have one brigade. A brigade would normally support a field army in wartime.

Because of their inaccuracy, these weapons are most efficient with a nuclear or chemical warhead. Although it is highly unlikely that the Soviets have supplied nuclear warheads to the East European national forces, they would probably make them available in wartime under strict Soviet control.

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NOTES

Britain: [Prime Minister Wilson meets with Labor MPs today in a last minute effort to prevent defections from his slender parliamentary majority in tomorrow's vote on Labor's controversial proposals for renationalizing the British steel industry. There are indications that Wilson would not consider an adverse vote on what is a White Paper rather than legislation as sufficient grounds to force his government's resignation. Although Labor's embarrassment by such a vote would boost Conservative morale, the present disarray within Tory ranks probably precludes a move by that party to press for a general election at this time.]

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USSR: The Soviets have announced that they have successfully changed the orbit of Molniya-1, the communications relay satellite launched on 23 April. The new orbit will keep the satellite in position to relay communications within the USSR for about ten hours each day. The announced increase in both the apogee and perigee was probably accomplished with a small, low-thrust engine aboard the satellite to keep Molniya-1 from drifting away from Soviet communications facilities.

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The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

The Scientific Adviser to the President

The Director of the Budget

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Under Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense

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Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

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U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO

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Commander in Chief, Pacific

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